

1.6 DA Scheduling, Congestion Management and Re-dispatch (Balanced Submissions) Beginning state.

Clarification needed on how curtailment and re-dispatch would work

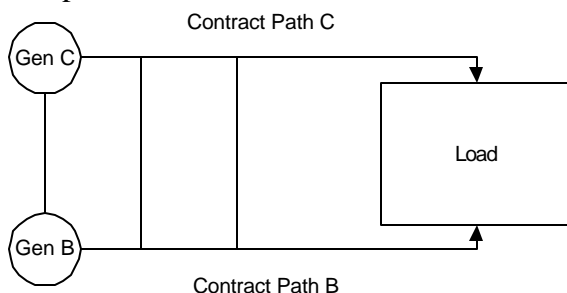
Existing Transmission Contracts (ETC) typically define one or more Points of Receipt (POR) and one or more Points of Delivery (POD). The contract POR would be the same as the points of injection. The POD would be the same as the points of withdrawal. The ETC may or may not define the contract path assumed for the power flow. However the seller of the transmission service must assure that the total transmission service sold does not exceed the contract path rights owned regardless of expected actual power flows.

In scheduling and actual operations the transmission owner must adhere to two different limits for transmission use. First, the transmission owner must not allow use that would exceed the actual flow limits on a path. This is for reliability reasons. Second, the transmission owner must not sell service or allow use that would exceed the contract path limit. This is to prevent the use of another transmission owners system without payment. With the adoption of the Company Rate this second limit is not needed internal to RTO West.

The elimination of this second limit may allow the sale of additional or new transmission service. The proposal is to allocate this additional revenue back to the transmission owners on some kind of proportional use basis.

It may be necessary to map all ETC to original contract paths for re-dispatch and curtailment reasons. Today the curtailment responsibility and re-dispatch costs are born by schedules on a contract path. If this method is not continued and curtailment and re-dispatch responsibilities are flow based cost shifts will occur. This will be complicated further by having new transmission service sold on a flow basis. Another option is to ignore the cost shifts and do curtailment and allocate re-dispatch costs on a flow basis.

Example



Using the simplified example above, if Contract Path C goes out of service should;

1. Generator C only be reduced (Contract Path method used today).
2. Generators B and C be reduced based on actual flow.

Clarification needed on Scheduling Methods for NT load service

Schedules for NT load service should be aggregated some way. Separate schedules should not be required for each injection (POR) and withdrawal (POD). Today PNGC Power has approximately 193 POD but is required to estimate load and enter only 3 schedules for each hour because loads are aggregated. In the extreme case with 193 POD and a dozen or more possible POR the 3 existing schedules per hour could turn in to more than 2000 schedules per hour. Some of the more than 2000 schedules per hour might be less than 1 MW. Without some kind of aggregation for NT load service the number of schedules required for each hour would be un-workable.